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foveæ or pits in the cranium and preoperculum; orbital ridge prominent, narrow, and curved upwards towards the lateral line (with no bony tubercles).

*Eyes* moderate, approximated, the upper (in typical species) somewhat further back than the lower, mostly in the anterior third of head.

*Nostrils* of the eyed side parallel with the axis of the body; the posterior patulous, and above the supraorbital crest; the anterior tubular, and near the border of the snout; those of the blind side in an oblique row; the posterior patulous; the "anterior" tubular.

*Mouth* very small, with the cleft very oblique, deeper and less oblique (the supramaxillary being longer) on the blind side. Lower jaw scarcely prominent, with a declining obtusely angular (not tuberculated) chin.

*Lips* moderate and simple, free all around.

*Tongue* small and scarcely free.

*Teeth* fixed, uniserial, on the blind side approximated and with compressed squarish crowns; on the eyed side (1) similar or (2) more distant and obtusely conic. (Palate unarmed.)

*Branchial apertures* closed above the opercula, with the membrane free below.

*Branchiostegal* rays seven.

*Dorsal* fin with its rays simple, in large number (100–120); with its origin above the middle of the upper orbit, with the foremost and hindmost rays (when at rest) converging, and the rest erect.

*Anal* fin with its rays simple, in large number (90–105), with its foremost and hindmost rays converging, but the rest erect; preceded in front by a well-defined spur-like spine curved forwards.

*Caudal* fin convex or angulated behind.

*Pectoral* fins small, obliquely rounded behind, and with branched rays.

*Ventral* fin subbrachial, normally developed.

*Type*, *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, *Linn.*

This genus is well distinguished by the elongated and compressed body covered by cycloid scales, the straight lateral line, the small head with its well-defined foveæ (showing through the scaly skin) of the cranial and preopercular regions, the numerous dorsal and anal rays, and the preanal spur-like spine. Three

species seem now to be referable to the genus: (1) the typical species (*G. cynoglossus* = *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, Linn); (2) a rare British form (*G. elongatus* = *Platessa elongata*, Yarrell), and (3) an undescribed species peculiar to the Acadian province of naturalists (*G. acadianus*, Gill). These appear to represent two sections of the genus; the first species one, and the second and third another.

**GLYPTOCEPHALUS ACADIANUS, Gill.**

The height of the body enters about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in the length, exclusive of the caudal ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  in the extreme length); the height of the caudal peduncle is little more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  of its length. The head enters  $5\frac{1}{4}$  times in the length.

The teeth are decidedly unlike on the respective sides, those of the blind side being close set, with incisorial edges, about 17 in the upper jaw, and 20 in the lower; those of the eye side distant, obtusely conic, 6 in the upper and 7 in the lower jaw. The greatest height of the dorsal equals about half the length of the head, as does also that of the anal. The caudal fin enters about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in the *extreme* length. The pectoral fin (of the dark side) is considerably more than half the head's length, and the ventral considerably less than half; the base of the ventral is under that of the pectoral (but a little further advanced).

D. 110, A. 100.

The color is rufous-brown, immaculate.

The single specimen, from which the above description was taken, was apparently not full grown, and, as already remarked, was obtained from a net at Eastport, Maine.

The species is evidently congeneric with, and closely related to, the *G. elongatus* (*Platessa elongata*), of which an incorrect figure is given in Yarrell's work, and (in some respects) a more accurate one in Couch's History of British Fishes; it is, however, less elongated and the head larger.